# The People's Press.

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## The People's Press.

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## MICHIGAN ROSE.

Two little boys of the street picked up a bunch of Michigan roses, defaced, bruised, trodden on, soiled with dust stains. Some country girl had dropped them from her bosom, for they were from a distance and not seen in any of the florists' shops. To the children they were a miracle of brightness, a revelation of another world, and they stood together on the street as the crowd surged by, earnestly and intently examining the cluster of seven small pink roses and a bud.

A girl passing by, and attracted by the eager and interested look on the children's faces, stopped to inquire what they were talking about.

"What is this? It is a bunch of Michigan roses," said the girl, with a twinkle in her eyes; "and it grows tall, away up to the sky, and all the bush is like this cluster, pink, with yards and yards of flowers."

"Sweet Michigan!" said both boys in the same breath, as the girl went on her way; but from that day forth the search after Michigan possessed these orphan boys.

By great perseverance in sweeping street corners, blacking boots, selling newspapers, and many other bleak contrivances known only to the children of want and destitution, they got together enough money to buy themselves each a white straw hat with blue ribbon and a little gilt picture of an anchor on one of the streamers and a small picture of a sailing ship on the front. They bought cheap shoes and linen clothes also, though anxiously hoarding and saving pennies all summer long.

They had picked up all the information they could about "Sweet Michigan," asking the big newsboys in what direction that country lay.

The children could not learn much, but what the big newsboys told them they remembered.

"Did you know," said one boot black to another, "that Johnny and Sammy are going to immigrate?"

"No; where are they going?"

"Well, they're goin' out West, where roses grow, or somethin' o' that sort."

"Their heads are kinder cracked, I think it's likely. An' 'taint no wonder, as I knows on. Last winter was a hard un on bigger coves than they be."

"They was always clever creaturs, and busy as the day was long."

"Yes, and the littlest newsboys on the street."

"They're a-goin' to start in the morning'; we must see 'em off, Bill."

In the morning more than twenty newsboys and sweepers and bootblacks went to see the boys start on their journey.

"We must take a collection for 'em. Pass round the hat, boys."

"No," answered Johnny and Sammy; "we are going to Sweet Michigan and sha'n't need any money. Keep it yourselves."

"If you get there before I do, remember me; I'm coming too," sang out Josh Bates.

"We will."

The boys got aboard the Western express; their friends waved their hats and gave them a cheerful farewell; the train was off; Johnny and Sammy had started on their new lives.

"Tickets, boys," said the conductor.

"Yes, sir," responded the children, taking out a neatly folded brown paper from each vest pocket and handing it to the agent. The packages contained exactly fifty cents apiece.

They were the remnants of the earnings of Johnny and Sammy. There were four five cent pieces and the rest was in pennies and two and three cent coins. The man looked down in those sunburned, happy faces. He read no story of misgiving there, but a confidence and hope that was pleasant to see.

"Where did you say you were going?"

"Sweet Michigan," lisped the babies together.

"Is that all the money you have?"

"Yes, sir."

"Put it back in your pockets. You are running away, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"I shall have to send you home."

"We're a goin' home, sir."

"Where are your father and mother?"

"Both dead, sir."

Then the boys told the conductor the story of the rose, and the desire to go into the country of that sweet flower; of the hats, shoes, linen clothes and lastly of the money saved so anxiously and carefully. "And you had better take it, sir, for we shan't need it where we're a-goin'."

The loneliness, innocence and youth of the boys touched the heart of the agent.

"How do I know but God is calling them there?" said he to himself. "I am not going to do anything contrary to him, or go against him in any way."

So he took two tickets and wrote on them:

"EXPS—Pass these boys along the line to 'Sweet Michigan,' and order Lake Shore to do the same. SAM."

So Johnny and Sammy were passed over the route, and their story was borne along with them. Travelers gave them food from their baskets. At night a motherly old lady folded shawls to put under their heads, covered them up and made them go to sleep in seats near her own. Johnny and Sammy really had a glimpse of paradise as they steamed along that day.

In the night the boys awoke and whispered together.

"It's a very good place to be, Sammy."

"Yes; they are all so good to us. They aint the same kind that used to be in the city."

"I don't knew—there's some awful good ones there. There's that girl who told us where the roses grew; there's Josh and the p'liceman was always good to us, and we could sleep in the station when we couldn't sleep anywhere else."

"I don't mean that kind; I mean the swell ones."

"Well, they were pretty good, too, especially on Sunday, Johnny."

"Wall, conductor," said the farmer, "me an' Marier must git off at the next station; our ways don't run no furder together. I'd like to know what becomes of them boys—two children a-goin' the Lord knows where. Curus, now ain't it? Bound to go to sweet Michigan, yet nothin' to go there as any body knows on. I'd a-took 'em 'long to Kansas, but Kansas won't do, I'm sure on't. Mark my words, conductor, the Lord's a-taking on 'em up. And it's time, if I do say it. Good-day, conductor; if you ever come our way, call. Boys, when you git hum I want you to drop a line to John Hadley, Onion Creek, Kansas. Good day to all on ye," he nodded to the passengers. "Come along, Marier; we must be a-gitten hum."

Along the level of the prairie the sun burned red and warm. Acres of wheat were cut and gathered into ricks that looked like little old women with their bonnets on. There were also sweet ricks of pink buckwheat, and the stubble land where the buckwheat had grown was pink, too. A very large orchard of young apple trees was in full bearing. The sunshine falling on the ripening fruit made them seem the yellower, redder and riper. A little rill ran along the roadside for a short distance, and crossed the highway and trickled down a meadow whose greenness showed the second growth of the year. Great flocks of hens, turkeys and ducks gave animation to the farm. The great barn doors were wide open, and out of them issued the sweet scent of newly cut clover and timothy. Across the road, opposite the barn, a fine herd of cows waited to be milked. They stood quietly chewing the cud as Johnny and Sammy came to the yard by the roadside where they were.

"Will they hurt us, Sammy?"

"No; they are gentle things; I know by their pretty eyes."

The farmhouse was a pleasant building, a story and a half high. The doors and windows were open. The path that led from the house to the gate was bordered with camomile and China asters, with some bright nasturtiums. But over the portico of the front door there crept a magnificent vine of Michigan rose. Its time of blossoming was long since past, but a few clusters starred the green boughs. Both boys saw it and recognized the flowers at once.

"It is the place!" exclaimed the boys. "Sweet Michigan!" and opening the gate they walked into the yard. They rapped on the open door, and a sad looking woman advanced to meet them.

"Come in, children," she said very gently and sweetly.

"Is it the place?" inquired Johnny and Sammy.

"Yes, I think so."

"We are so glad to get here." Then in answer to her questions they told their oft-repeated story: "But we were so glad when we saw the rose."

"Take off your hats and come out to the trough and I will brush your hair and wash your faces, and when father comes in from the field we will have supper."

So when she had washed their faces the boys saw a pet lamb in the yard and wanted to play with it. Mr. Laly coming across the field saw the little lads and wondered whose children they were. His wife met him at the gate and told him what they had told her.

"And I think, husband, God has sent us something to love. They can never be like our own dear children, I know, but it is so lonesome."

"They must be queer little fellows, Sally. You say it was the rose that brought them to the door?"

"Yes; the same slip that little Sally brought from mother's and you planted it for her by the portico."

"Well, let's go to supper now. Call the children; if we like them, we will keep them."

Johnny and Sammy never before saw real plenty. The loaf of bread, delicious butter, cream and peaches, the cake and honey were all new. The affluence of the farmer's house astonished them. In the buttery they saw long shining rows of milk pans, full to the brim, rolls of butter ready for market, and baskets of eggs.

"So, boys," said Farmer Laly, after supper, "you thought you would come out here and live by the Michigan rose?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you like it, do you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you can live here if you want to."

"Forever?"

"Yes. You can call Aunt Sally there mother, and if you like me for a father you can call me so. Now, boys, I am going to milk the cows; come and see them."

The winter had been one of sickness among children; diphtheria and scarlet fever robbed many a home of its little ones. Among those most afflicted were Mr. and Mrs. Laly. Of their three children not one survived. This it was that made their hearts so tender to the strangers who came seeking sweet Michigan. From that day both became Johnny and Sammy Laly. Aunt Sally taught them to read. In their sweet home we leave them thinking, that thereto they were guided by some angel of the Lord, perhaps little Sally herself, and a crushed cluster of withering Michigan roses.

### Local Emigration to North Carolina.

Our agency is encouraged by the following article from the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, of November 24th, 1876. Consider how the leaven is working, and our agency is beginning to realize the vast proportions of its future work. The pioneers were sent on, and their reports being favorable, crowds now follow to Western North Carolina:

"The plans which have for some time been maturing for planting a Western Massachusetts colony in North Carolina are about completed, and the first installment of colonists, numbering some 12 families, will start about the first week in December. Some 100 more are expected to follow. Four or five families are going from this city, some from Chicopee, four from Natick, and four young men go from Northampton to engage in stock-raising. The present intention of the managers is to locate in Burke county, directly on the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and to build up a Northern village about seven miles east of Morganton. The colony has the refusal of a tract of 24,000 acres in a body, of which 19,900 acres is very heavy white pine timber, at $2.50 per acre. It is their intention to clear up a portion of the forest, and engage in both miscellaneous farming and lumbering. It is hoped to take along machinery for saw, planing and shingle mills, and eventually to ship pine lumber to New York. The freight is $15 on 100 feet from Morganton to New York, but the quality is so far superior to that now in market that it is believed a good business can be built up. The region is believed to be rich in undeveloped minerals, but these do not enter into the present calculations of the colonists. The Northampton men have already rented a "stock range" of 23,000 acres of Maj. Wilson, of Morganton, an ex-confederate soldier, said to own 100,000 acres, and will engage in raising cattle, sheep and mules. Cattle can live out-of-doors all winter, as the ground never freezes enough to prevent plowing, and snow never lies on it more than a day. New-milch cows in that region sell for about $20, a yoke of steers old enough to work for $65, and horses and mules from $100 upward. Butter is quoted at 12½ cents, eggs 12 cents, chickens 15 cents apiece, pigs $1 each, and a saddle of venison $1. The state of society is reported good, and Northern men who went out four years ago, say they have never met with any trouble on account of their political principles. Indeed, the Yankees find their best friends among the former secessionists. Chances to take farms are very plenty, on the most advantageous terms. An instance of this is seen in the case of an up-river tobacco farmer, who lost everything in the panic of 1873, and went to Salisbury, N. C., the same year, with hardly enough money to pay his freight bills. Hiring a little place on the edge of the town, he bought a cow and began selling milk about the village, in New England fashion, a thing unheard of in that land. Then he bought standing wood, cut it and peddled it—another innovation—and so kept on for two years, getting out of debt and making money, till an old planter, who had watched the Franklin county boy with great admiration, came and offered to lease him his homestead of 100 acres on his own terms. The Yankee accepted the offer and both are making money. Hundreds of planters in that section would be only too glad to rent their farms to New England men of like enterprise. Another party who went from Wilbraham and vicinity, some four years since and settled on the line of the North Carolina & Atlantic road, near Goldsboro, are very enthusiastic in praise of the climate, people and chances for business. Some of these people are running a shingle-mill, and report an excellent home market. The Southerners, especially the ex-rebels, are very friendly and anxious for Northern immigration. None of the party ever hesitated to avow their Republican principles, nor were they ever molested or frowned on therefor. Plenty of old plantations can be bought for almost a song. One of 1000 acres, 500 heavy timber, with a nice house, but a few miles from Goldsboro, was lately sold for $3,000, and others can be had at similar rates. The reason is that the people there have no money, and Northern capitalists are as yet afraid to invest."—*Springfield Republican.*

The *Republican* has overdrawn this picture in one point, at least, *i. e.*, when it says "the ground never freezes enough to prevent plowing, and snow never lies on it more than one day." This is too mild for this latitude and Morganton is about 80 miles further west. It is true we often have mild winters, but generally it exceeds in severity the *Republican's* idea, and it is always necessary to afford protection to stock during winter if we desire to keep them in good order.—*Watchman.*

The Charlotte *Observer* says: "A tramp who said he was a sailor was going about earnestly begging some one to have him arrested and put in jail. He had the "jim-jams" from drinking, so that he shook like an aspen leaf, was clad in rags and altogether was in a miserable condition. Failing in his request to be arrested and put in jail, he finally became desperate and picking up a stone violently dashed it through the window of the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, completely shattering one of the large window panes, and then called for the police to arrest him, which they did. His object was accomplished—he was taken to jail."

### A California Paradise.

Tea sweetened with pure, white, strained honey, thick cream, and bread, milk, eggs, Hubbard squash, ham, pomegranate, black Hamburg grapes, Flamme de Tokay grapes, Muscats of Alexandria grapes, green figs, and peaches. Cost of breakfast fifteen cents for man and wife. O, ye city thousands! who swelter in summer and live from hand to mouth, come and live with us. We have two acres of Chilian clover, which can feed three cows and two horses. I am laying in winter wood for kitchen and parlor and study stoves at a cost of $7, and it will keep the kitchen stove going for one year. Three acres of raisin grapes will yield an income of $1,200, and will occupy but a few days of attendance. The cost of preparing ground for plants, &c., is about $12 per acre. The cost of good land, with water, is about $100 per acre. Water is the most important and costly item. The garden produces during summer and winter. Clover matures in five months, sends its roots twenty feet down, yields eight crops per annum, is pastured during the winter, and outlives the age of man. Fine grape vines yield well the third year from planting. Fig, apple, peach, plum and nectarine trees bear fruit in the third year. Who need starve when such a prolific paradise can be found as this beautiful valley of Southern California? The climate is almost as regular as a good chronometer. I can tell the morning hour of half-past nine o'clock by the movement of the air. All the day long, until 6 p. m., a fanning ocean breeze blows from the southwest during the summer heat. At nine p. m., a breeze from the northwestern mountains comes down, cool and soothing—so much so that sleeping is an active industry. No sober man rises languidly and yawningly for more sleep; he is wide awake and finds himself at once. The cool and balmy morning air is laden with perfume from gardens and semi-tropical trees, whose every leaf delights the olfactory nerves, and makes us more contented with our lot than any city fop that trends Parisian tapestry. The danger here is, where life is so abundantly ministered unto by generous nature, that heaven is not half thought of. During the heat of summer I can ride but fifteen miles and camp on board one of our mountains, where hot water was poured down the pumps on July mornings to make the kettle boil! I live in a valley so beautiful that to be known it must be seen. Mountains rise on almost every side, distant enough to be clothed in azure and heigh enough to be glorious and grand. There are places in this valley which to pulmonary invalids should be called the "plains of salvation." There are conditions materially affecting invalids which vary within three miles or less. They arise from the character of soils and localities where water flows to the east or west. Winds blow during the summer from the southwest, and if they pass over a dry land there cannot be greater security from fever or pulmonary disease. Along our coast fogs prevail so much that oranges and lemons are encrusted with a saline fungus of black color. It grows upon the fruit in solid patches. Where fogs prevail asthama, &c., are prevalent. I give another cautionary advice to invalids who come to our interior valleys: avoid a soil called "adobe," for it is continually decomposing. My place is not for sale; it cannot be bought. I thank God every day that he graciously brought me from the unkind Eastern climate to this valley. Italy is good enough for a rain-battered Englishman, but give me this virgin land, this climate, where grape-vines grow thirty-two feet in a season, and a neighbor gathers two tons of grapes from one vine annually; where lime and orange trees yield 2,000 limes and 3,000 oranges each; where white, transparent honey can be bought for 8 cents per pound, and where a man is faulty if he does not have both milk and honey without costs; and where expensive barns are not needed, and horses and cattle are prospering in the open air, and rain has its appointed time, and known to man.—*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.*

### Hell.

The word "hell," a translation of the Greek word Gehena, is a term used to designate the valley of Hinnom—this valley bounds Jerusalem on the North, and lies below Mount Zion—a scene of imperishable association; in this valley Moloch, the natural god of the Amonites, was worshipped with the horrid and inhuman rite of sacrificing children in the fire. When Josiah, in his conquest, overthrew this idolatry, he poured contempt upon the infernal practice by casting into the valley the bones of the departed. In the estimation of the old Hebrews the bones of the dead caused the greatest of all pollutions. Whatever person, place or thing they touched were forthwith considered "unclean." Hence this valley of Hinnom, this hell having been a receptacle of the human remains which Josiah threw into it, was considered a place the most polluted and accursed. From this circumstance it became a common receptacle for all the refuse of the city of Jerusalem. Here large quantities of decomposing vegetable matter were constantly thrown. This putrescent matter generated an abundance of worms; the worms here never died. To prevent the noxious effluvia, springing from this mass of corruption, poisoning the atmosphere and breathing disease and death into the heart of the city, fires were kept burning day and night. This valley, therefore, was literally a place "where the worm never died, and where the fire was never quenched."—*Rev. Phelps.*

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the foremast of a ship?—Because it's a little for'ard of the main-hatch.

If thou hast fear of those who command thee, spare those who obey thee.—*Arabian Maxim.*

### Cold Winters.

The heavy snow fall of Monday and the bitter cold weather of the past few days recall vividly the recollection of the winters of 1855-'6 and 1856-'7. In the former winter navigation on the Potomac was closed on Jan. 5th and did not reopen until March 15th. During this suspension the river became a pathway across to Maryland, up to Washington, and down to Mt. Vernon. Races with horses and sleighs over its surface were common, and on the 15th day of February a new passenger car for the O. & A. R. R. Co., weighing 16,000 pounds, was brought down from Washington on the ice, is being mounted on a sled and drawn by several horses and about three hundred men. It was successfully landed near where the office of the marine railway now stands. The following winter was also very severe, the river closing on Dec. 22d and remaining so until February 17th. There were numerous snow storms, and on January 24th the thermometer stood at eight degree below zero.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

In 358 A. D., the Euxine was frozen over for two months.

In 508 the rivers of England were frozen over for two months.

In 597 the Black Sea was covered with ice for twenty days, and in 763 the ice was eighty feet thick.

In 721, the Elbe, Danube and Seine were frozen for four weeks.

In 1323 the Mediterranean was entirely frozen.

In 1405 Tamerlane made an excursion to China and lost his men, horses and camels by the excessive cold.

In 1420 Paris experienced so great cold that the city was depopulated and animals fed on corpses in the streets.

In 1443 at Paris, snow fell forty days and forty nights incessantly.

In 1460 in France and Germany, wine was frozen so hard that it was cut in blocks and sold by weight.

In 1570 the intense cold lasted three months and all the fruit trees of Province and Lanquedoc were destroyed.

In 1607 provisions and food became so scarce on account of the cold in Paris, that a small bundle of kindling brush cost forty cents. The cattle froze at their stalls and the Seine could be crossed by heavy carts.

In 1706 the cold was so intense all over Europe that mass could not be said for many weeks in certain provinces, because the wine could not be kept in a fluid state.

In 1735, in Chinese Tartary, the thermometer fell ninety-seven degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

The winter of 1740 was of such rigor in Russia that the ice palace was constructed at St. Petersburg fifty-one feet long and seventeen wide. Six ice cannons were mounted on the walls and two mortars for bombs. The cannon held balls of six pounds and were charged with powder and discharged so that the ball pierced a board two inches thick a distance of sixty feet. The cannon did not burst. Its walls were less than ten inches in thickness.

### London Vegetarians.

From the London Echo.

On Thursday evening, December 7, a number of the members of the London Dietetic Reform Society, the object of which is to induce habits of abstinence from the flesh of animals as food, dined together at the People's Cafe, a new establishment not yet opened in St. Paul's church-yard. The *menu* comprised vegetables and fruit only, arranged in courses and including soups, thirteen kinds of vegetables, seven different sorts of sweettarts and pudding and six kinds of fruit. The drink consisted of water or milk, vegetarians not only abstaining from the use of flesh, but from alcoholic liquors, and the stricter part of them also from smoking. The dishes were nicely cooked and well served, and the dinner for its kind was pronounced very satisfactory both by the vegetarians and the non-vegetarians who partook of it. Mr. T. W. Richardson, the president of the Society, was in the chair, and he stated that he supposed he had been chosen president because he was a life-vegetarian—never having tasted animal food in all his life. Nor did he wear any animal clothing, and he had canvass shoes and goloshes. But he and other vegetarians took care to get substantial food. Flesh, he argued, was not necessary for the sustentation of the strength of mankind, nor was it necessary for heat-giving; and he maintained, on philosophical grounds, that it was never intended that animals should be the food of man. The chairman having invited discussion, several gentlemen and one lady addressed the company in favor of the objects of the society; but one or two asked what substitute could be found for wool and leather and what was the use of sheep and oxen if they were not to be eaten. Mr. Clark, the secretary, stated that the society was progressing, as would be seen from the report.

### Address of the Merchants, Bankers, and other Prominent Citizens of New York to Congress.

New York, Dec. 27.—The committee appointed at a meeting of the merchants, bankers, &c., held a week ago here at the residence of Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, have prepared the following memorial to be forwarded to the parties indicated in the address:

*To Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:*

Your memorialists, representing a large portion of financial and commercial interests of the city of New York, beg leave most respectfully to express their great satisfaction at the action of your honorable bodies in appointing Committees of Conference to consider the proper mode of counting the ballots for President and Vice-President of the United States. They hail this action as an indication that the two houses of Congress are desirous of settling this complicated question, in a spirit of moderation and conciliation, and they beg leave to represent that in acting thus your honorable bodies have the cordial sympathy of the great mass of the American people irrespective of party.

Your memorialists most respectfully but earnestly pray that all mere party considerations may be thrown aside, and that in this crisis in the history of the United States pure and unselfish patriotism, which inspired the founders of the republic, may guide your legislative action, and that you may thus relieve the country from present uncertainty and apprehensions by a prompt determination of the mode in which the pending momentous issue shall be decided; and your memorialists will ever pray.

[The signatures embrace representatives of nearly all the leading business firms in the city.]

### The Tobacco Crop.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The agricultural report for November and December says the tobacco counties reporting the comparative product make returns not quite so favorable in the aggregate as those of last year. A decrease of product is indicated in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. An increase is indicated in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Kentucky reports about the same as last year. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois the increase of the product is extraordinary. In Ohio, Montgomery county reports the best and finest crop of seed leaf tobacco ever produced; Monroe that the inequality was depreciated by excessively wet weather. In Illinois the season was very prosperous for maturing and curing; in Johnson the crop was eaten by worms, the ravages of which were worse than for years. Vernon, Missouri, had also more tobacco worms than ever before, but other returns from Missouri are favorable in respect to both yield and quality. The quality of the entire crop averages about the same as that of last year.

No systematic returns of the cotton crop were collected for December.

### New Year's Pledges.

One hundred and twenty-eight pledges against drinking during 1877 were made as the old year quietly slid away. One hundred and twenty-eight pledger's sought their way homeward quietly and with temperate resolves. Three reached the haven of peace and prosperity, and were sober and reflective during the whole of next day.—One hundred and twenty-five sniffed snow in the air, and said it was a shame that their pledges should preclude them from such an unlooked-for contingency. They would not stand it, and the next day these remaining pledgers sang in festive chorus:

"Snow! Snow! Booerful Snow!"

—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NEW YORK CITY'S BURDENS.—The public debt of this city, funded, unfunded, floating and contingent, makes an aggregate of more than $150,000,000. This is at the rate of about $140 per head for every man, woman and child in the city. To carry on the government of the city, and pay all its current expenditures, costs an annual outlay of about $34,000,000. This is equal to $31 per head of the entire population. The amount paid yearly to officeholders and policemen of all grades under the municipal government for salaries and legal fees is not far from $10,500,000.—This is nearly an average of $10 per head of all the inhabitants.

This is a bad showing for the city. To tell us how we became saddled with this enormous burden is of less importance than to inform us how we can reduce the weight of the crushing load.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—The old Fair grounds, buildings, etc., are to be put to some use. At a recent meeting of the Carolina Park Association, it was agreed to lease the grounds and all land connected with it to Messrs. D. G. Maxwell and W. R. Cochrane, for the period of five years. It is the design of these gentlemen to establish a dairy. They propose to start out on a small scale at first, and to increase the size of the dairy as the demand for the products of it may require. The portion of the land not included within the inclosure will be converted into a pasture ground for their stock.—*Charlotte Observer.*

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1877.

GOVERNOR VANCE'S excellent Message to the Legislature appears this week. No apology is needed for the space it occupies.

### The Situation.

The following is the latest relative to counting the Electoral vote, according to a member of the joint committee.

"Various published propositions have been discussed freely by the committees and portions of them may perhaps be agreed to, but only in connection with other and much more important propositions, which as yet have not even been hinted at in the public press." He added: "All publications up to the present time purporting to give the results of the committee's deliberations are unauthorized and may mislead the public in regard to what is being done or is likely to be done. Neither committee has formally agreed upon any plan; their joint sessions are being held for the purpose of freely interchanging opinions with a view of arriving, if possible, at some agreement, and there is a hope that some satisfactory agreement will be reached."

Grant says now, having at first taken a position of neutrality in the Louisiana affair, that should there be a necessity for the recognition of either the government of Nichols or Packard, it must be that of Packard, the Radical.

As in South Carolina, so in Lousiana, there are two Governors, Nichols and Packard.

Packard has issued a proclamation commanding the Democratic General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c., to disperse. But it is stated Gov. Nichols and the Democratic Legislature will not heed Packard's proclamation, and will resist any attempt to recapture the Court or station houses.

THE MEETING of the Grape Growers which was to have been held at the Court-House on Saturday the 6th or 13th, as has been previously announced, was postponed on both occasions owing to the unfavorable weather preventing those at a distance from attending. The next meeting, nothing preventing, will be held on the 1st Monday in February.

### Indiana and Ohio.

THE CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS, passed a resolution that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman of the Convention to correspond and otherwise co-operate with committees from other States, looking towards bringing about a harmony of opinion and concert of action in the present perilous condition of our national affairs, by petitioning Congress and otherwise, so that public peace may be preserved, popular liberty maintained, and the laws respected.

The following resolution was adopted by the State Convention of Ohio:

*Resolved*, That while clear in the conviction that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks have received not only a large majority of the popular vote, but a majority of the electoral vote, and are therefore elected President and Vice-President, we yet declare that any decision made by the Senate and House of Representatives will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the whole people, and that any attempt to inaugurate a President simply upon proclamation of the President of the Senate, will be an act of usurpation that will be resisted by the people to the last extremity, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms.

MORE SOLDIERS.—200 soldiers were en route to Washington from the West on the 14th inst.

Hundreds of workmen have been discharged from the New York Navy Yard.

MORE SOLDIERS.—The Statesville *American* says a squad of military police has been stationed at Statesville to look after the whisky blockaders.

DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.—The Russian frigate, Svetland, arrived at Norfolk on the 13th, with the Grand Duke, Alexis, and Grand Duke, Constantine, on board.

HORSE-STEALING.—In the Charlotte section of country, during this month, no less than 8 or 9 horses and mules have been stolen by negroes and traded, but nearly all have been recovered.

THE BENNETT-MAY DUEL.—Bennett is said to have gone to Europe, and the whereabouts of May not known. It is not certain how the duel ended; some think nobody was hurt.

EXTENSIVE MAIL ROBBERY.—One of the most extensive robberies of the mail ever known has been carried on in New York for many weeks by the employees of Dodd's Express, the Company which has the contract for carrying the mails to and from the depots and ferries and the city post-office. The robbery involves heavy loss of baggage and checks, to the amount of $32,000 so far as ascertained.—The robbers have been arrested by detectives.

LOUISIANA.—On the 9th inst., New Orleans was in arms to maintain the Nichols (Democrat) government. Gov. Packard (Rep.) was at the State House, cool and calm. Armed men were moving in different directions in the city. Nichols' militia finally took possession of the Supreme Court building and installed their Judges, and are now in possession of everything except the State House. Not a gun has been fired. Nichols' militia number about five thousand, and the Republicans are in a hopeless minority.

The following proclamation has been issued:

PROCLAMATION. EXECUTIVE DEP'T. }
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 1877. }

*To the People of Louisiana:*

I should be most profoundly surprised and disappointed should any citizen of Louisiana at this moment so far forget himself as to be guilty of any excess whatever. There is danger in collecting together in large bodies. I urge you therefore to return at once peacefully to your homes. The greater wrongs to which you have been subjected, the greater to your credit should you recognize and recollect your own simple duty as citizens. Let no one be injured however obnoxious he may be, and let the people of the whole country see that we are law-abiding, just and moderate.

F. T. NICHOLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

### Gen. Longstreet's Position.

The following dispatch was on Tuesday last sent to President Grant by Gen. Longstreet:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—To President Grant, Washington, D. C.: Gen. Nicholls was to-day inaugurated Governor of this State amid enthusiastic demonstrations of patriotism that should be gratifying to every American citizen. I believe him fairly elected to the office to which he has been inducted, and that he will maintain peace and good order throughout the State. I beg, therefore, that you will maturely consider the premises notwithstanding adverse sensational dispatches that may reach you. Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET.

## Gov. Vance's Message.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*—I congratulate you on the progress made toward renewing the prosperity of North Carolina, and gladly avail myself of your invitation to contribute such suggestions as I may deem best calculated to aid your deliberations in behalf of the public good. I am so newly inaugurated into the executive office, however, that I am not possessed of the minute information in regard to the various parts of the governmental machinery which would make my suggestions of value; but such ideas as I have, of a general nature, in regard to the condition and wants of our people, I shall make known to you frankly.

Among the first things to engage your attention will doubtless be, the best methods of adapting your legislation to the recent amendments to the Constitution, and of giving effect to the expressed will of the people in that regard. Too much care cannot be exercised in this matter, as our county government, on the average, costs twice as much as that of the State. Owing to the fact that in several of the counties the non-property holding portion of the voters is in a large majority, and that bad men have taken advantage of this state of things, many of them have been brought to the verge of absolute ruin. Their citizens have been ruled by ignorant and corrupt officials; the most enormous taxes have been imposed, whilst shameless profligacy and extravagance have marked all their proceedings. To such an extent has this evil gone, that many of the richest and fairest portions of North Carolina have been shorn of their wealth, their productions decreased, and their resources dried up in a manner resembling the desolation of trampling armies. Industry has been checked, idleness and fraud have been encouraged; local justice put in contempt; and every interest tending to prosperity and good government, in a measure suffocated. The truthful representation of these evils more than all things else, induced the people of the West to hasten to the relief of their Eastern brethren by the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments. That relief being happily made possible, it remains for you to apply it.

I shall not venture to recommend any detailed scheme for your adoption, but will simply suggest, 1st. That whatever system of county government you adopt shall be unifrom. 2d. That you violate the elective principle in the selection of county officers as slightly as possible. I am attached on principle to the plan of making all authorities who levy taxes and execute laws, directly responsible to the governed. In regard to the judicial branch, my opinion is different. It seems to me that all the grievances complained of may be remedied, and these essential principles preserved.

In perhaps a majority of the counties of the State, the government of commissioners has worked well, and the people are satisfied with its operations. I would not recommend any change greatly radical, for my opinion is that public sentiment will rapidly cure the evils complained of without the necessity of any considerable departure from the principle of elective representation. The plunderers of our counties had before their eyes the examples of those who had robbed both the State and the Federal treasuries, and now that we have checked the one and altogether stopped the other, we may reasonably hope that the smaller villains will gradually give place to better men, and a corrected public morality will powerfully assist in restoring confidence and integrity in every department of the government.

By the 17th section of article III of the new Constitution, it is made your duty to establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and to enact laws for the protection of sheep husbandry. This opens a wide field for judicious and experimental legislation. I look upon the adoption of that section of the Constitution as a step in the right direction.—North Carolina is essentially and peculiarly an agricultural State, more exclusively so, perhaps, than any on the Atlantic slope, if not in the Union; yet has she done less to encourage this, her greatest interest, than any other interest of her people. For the most part her legislation, and the genius of her people, have been directed toward the attainment of other objects. The farmer alone has been left without any public aid to enable him to grasp the improvements and advances which science has been evolving for his benefit. It is a matter of rejoicing that the Constitution has at last made it obligatory upon the legislative branch of the government to give him this aid. Without any definite plan of my own, I earnestly recommend this subject to your maturest deliberation.

I transmit herewith a memorial from the Raleigh Grange, asking for the establishment of this department, and commend it to your favor.

As your honorable body, after its next adjournment, will not meet again, unless specially convened, for two years, I recommend the immediate establishment of such a board as is contemplated by the Constitution, which could at least make a beginning in the great work, and could gather up much valuable information which might enable your successors to enlarge and improve upon your work. In aid of the board, the statistical labor should be immediately undertaken. If the Secretary of State were ordered to furnish the necessary blanks, and it was made the duty of each person appointed to list the taxable property of the State, to take at the same time from each tax-payer, on oath, the amount, character and value of his productions for the past year, with the acreage in cultivation, a most accurate and valuable table of the wealth of the State and the condition of our people could be had every year at a most insignificant cost. And if the products of the whites and blacks were kept separate, it might be made of service in stimulating the industry of the blacks and increasing otherwise the value of their citizenship. In this connection I have the pleasure of sending herewith a memorial embracing the result of a conference between Agricultural Societies, the Patrons of Husbandry and the Trustees of the University, in regard to the importance of protecting the farmers against imposition in the purchase of commercial fertilizers. To do this they ask for a small appropriation to aid in the establishment of an "Experiment Station" at Chapel Hill, and the employment of a practical chemist. With the means already on hand at the University, I am assured they can accomplish their object at a very slight cost to the State, and all practical agriculturalists agree in pronouncing it a necessity. I earnestly recommend the proposition to your favor.

I desire to call your attention to another matter of importance to the welfare of a large portion of our people somewhat similar to the foregoing. It is known that great success has, within the last four years, been achieved in various parts of the world in the artificial propogation of fish. So important has this become that the government of the United States has established a department for the purpose of stocking the inner-State rivers with suitable breeds of fish, and quite a number of States of the Union have taken in hand the filling of all their streams. The results so far have been satisfactory beyond the most sanguine expectations. I am in receipt of an official letter from the Fish Commissioner of the State of Virginia, inviting our co-operation in the re-stocking of those rivers which lie partly within both States, notably the Chowan and the Roanoke. These will be re-stocked with shad, striped bass, and other kinds, at the expense of the United States, if the two States unite in freeing them from obstructions to the passage of fish. The same will be done for our two great Western streams, the Yadkin and Catawba, if the authorities of South Carolina can be induced to unite with us in removing obstructions. But a propagating establishment of our own could be created at a small expense, which would enable us in a few years to fill every stream in the State, great and small, with the best varieties of fish, thus increasing both the food and the pleasure of our people.

The fact that within the recollection of living men almost every stream within our borders was once alive with the finny tribe, is accepted by the pisciculturists as proof that they can be so filled again. So unfailing are the conclusions of science in this matter that it is well authenticated that whilst in the natural state subject to all the accidents and depredations of the open rivers, only two per cent. of the eggs are ever hatched into fish, in the protected establishments of art ninety-eight per cent. are matured to the size at which they are deemed sufficient to turn into our rivers.

Should you establish a Department of Agriculture, I recommend that the establishment of an institution for this purpose be made a part of the duty of whoever shall have the department in charge and that the necessary acts be passed for keeping open fish ways in our streams; and also for the protection of the fish in the spawning season. Though this may seem a small matter, the experiment in other States has been attended with very considerable and very beneficial results.

The Geological Survey which has done so much towards making known to strangers and to our own people the nature and resources of our own State, I recommend shall be connected with the University. By some arrangement to be agreed upon by a committee of your honorable body and the trustees, this could be effected in such a manner as to increase its efficiency, whilst Professor Kerr, the State Geologist, could lecture in the winter and conduct advanced students in the field in the warm season, greatly to the benefit of the University and its pupils. I am sorry to see any considerable portion of our people indifferent to the continuation of this scientific survey. Its results not being so obviously apparent as works of a more tangible character, its necessity does not so vividly impress itself on the popular mind and many think it an unprofitable expenditure. In a hundred ways I believe it has been of the greatest service to the interests of our State. Nothing has done so much to develop our mineral resources or to introduce capital to our mines of gold, iron and copper. Its influence on immigration has also been considerable and we may reasonably believe that much fruit will yet ripen from the seed sown in Europe by the distribution of more than ten thousand reports in German, concerning our resources which the State Geologist has made, in addition to the many valuable volumes circulated at home. As the agricultural interest is principally concerned in this survey, it may, I trust, continue to enjoy this public favor.

In regard to the great subject of education I earnestly desire to engage your attention in behalf of the accompanying "Memorial of the Central N. C. Teachers' Association," which is herewith transmitted. Perhaps the most effective action which your honorable body could take to promote the cause of education would be the establishment of a school of normal instruction at the University for the exclusive education of teachers. This would be only a compliance with the plain provisions of the constitution, and would be a long step in the direction of connecting the University with the common school system as the head and guide thereof, which is its natural position. It is impossible to have an effective public school system without providing for the training of teachers. The blind cannot lead the blind; mere literary attainments are not sufficient to make their possessor a successful instructor. There must be added ability to influence and interest the young and to communicate knowledge. There must be a mastery of the best modes of conducting schools and of bringing out the latent possibilities, intellectual and moral, of the pupil's nature. In some rare cases these qualities are inborn, but generally it is of vast advantage to be trained by those who have studied and mastered the methods which have been found by experience to be the most successful in dispelling ignorance and inculcating knowledge. The schools in which this training is conducted, called normal schools, have been found by experience to be most effective agents in raising up a body of teachers, who infuse new life and vigor into the public schools. There is urgent need for one at least in North Carolina.

The Constitution of the State, in section 14, article IX, requires the General Assembly, as soon as practicable, to establish and maintain in connection with the University, a department of Normal Instruction. I respectfully submit that it is now practicable to make a beginning in carrying out this provision of the Constitution. There cannot possibly be found in this State competent teachers for our public schools. The records of the county examiners show that most of the applicants for the post of imparting knowledge to others are themselves deficient in the simplest elements of spelling, reading, arithmetic and writing. The University is now in successful operation. If the General Assembly should appropriate an amount sufficient to establish one professorship for the purpose of instructing in the theory and art of teaching, I am persuaded the best results would follow. A school of a similar character should also be established for the education of colored teachers, the want of which is more deeply felt by the black race even than the white. In addition to the fact that it is our plain duty to make no discrimination in the matter of public education, I cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of the consideration that whatever of education we may be able to give the children of the State should be imparted under our own auspices, and with a thorough North Carolina spirit. Many philosophical reasons can be given in support of this proposition. I am conscious of few things more dangerous than for a State to suffer the education of an entire class of its citizens to drift into the hands of strangers, most of whom are not attached to our institutions, if not positively unfriendly to them. There are in the State, several very respectable institutions for the education of black people, and a small endowment to one of them would enable it to attach a Normal School sufficient to answer the present needs of our black citizens. Their desire for education is an extremely creditable one, and should be gratified as far as our means will permit. In short I regard it as an unmistakable policy to imbue these black people with a hearty North Carolina feeling, and make them cease to look abroad for the aids to their progress and civilization and the protection of their rights as they have been taught to do, and learn them to look on their State instead; to convince them that their welfare is indissolubly linked with ours.

I transmit herewith the first biennial report of the Commissioners of the Western Insane Asylum. It contains an interesting account of the location and partial erection of the institution, which is destined to be another monument to the humanity and liberality of our people. It would seem to be very satisfactory indeed. I think the location fortunately chosen in all respects, the surroundings most excellent, and the state of the work in a state of reasonable forwardness. For a wonder, the cost so far is considerably below the original estimates, and I am assured by disinterested parties that the work is thorough and substantial. I presume you will have no hesitation in making the needful appropriation for the current year. In regard to the parent Asylum in this city, I respectfully recommend the reducing of the number of Directors. Fifteen, the present number, is altogether too large, both for economy and efficiency. Eight or nine would be amply sufficient. I also respectfully recommend that the Stewards of the several institutions, penal and charitable, be compelled by law to buy all leading articles of supply by advertising for proposals, instead of the present method of private purchase. It is thought this plan will save money to the Treasury. The habit of buying at private contract makes everything cost more and breeds a system of favoritism and small speculation, injurious to the public interest. The tax-payers are entitled to the advantage of the competition of the whole country.

Accompanying this message I also send a report from the Board of Public Charities. The indefatigable Chairman, Dr. T. C. Murphy, has gathered up a considerable amount of information, as set forth in this and preceding reports to which I invite your attention. Heretofore such has been the average prosperity and wealth of our people that we have had little knowledge of the sufferings of extreme poverty and disease, and but little attention has been given to the methods of providing for them. Since the war this afflicted class of our citizens has largely increased and humanity demands that our legislation should make all the necessary provision for its relief. I am assured that many of our prisons are badly kept in regard to health and many of the counties' houses for the poor are obnoxious to the severest criticism—not because of inhumanity on the part of the county authorities, but because sufficient attention is not given to the subject. Most of them would doubtless do their full duty in the premises if overhauled from time to time by the supervision of this Board. I recommend that a reasonable salary be paid to the members of this Board, and that the duties of annual visitation and report upon the prisons and houses for the poor be made obligatory upon them.

I also recommend that an act be passed, if deemed necessary, authorizing the Judges of the Superior Courts to send proper criminals direct from the counties where they are tried to to the railroad work, there to be received and enrolled by the Warden in charge, and thus save the very considerable expense of transporting them to Raleigh first.

This brings me to speak of our internal improvement works.

The idea of utilizing the convict labor of the State for the public benefit in this way was a happy one. Skillfully and economically managed, an immense good can be effected at a very small expense to the State. I commend to your favor the effort, in this way, to complete the Western North Carolina Road through the mountains to the great Mississippi Valley. It is sad to contemplate the mishaps which have so long delayed that most important work, and to see the almost heart-broken disappointment of those Western people. Again and again both political parties, before and since the war, have pledged themselves to finish that road. The war stopped it once; then the gigantic corruption of those who had it in charge stopped it again; then the ruin of our credit seemed for awhile to put an end to all operations for this generation at least. The expedient of finishing with the convict labor, was therefore, eagerly welcomed as a certain and cheap, though slow means of building the road. I sincerely trust that nothing will be permitted to prevent your liberal legislation in this behalf. The entire available force of the penitentiary, except as now otherwise disposed of, should be put at once to the completion of the work from the present terminus of the road to the French Broad river, and then be divided between the short branch line and the main trunk line, according to pledges heretofore made. I recommend that instead of the government by commissioners, the affairs of the road shall be administered by the ordinary machinery of railroad companies, with at least eight directors, and that you provide means to furnish the iron as it may be required. It is expected that before your assembling again the road will be in operation as far as Asheville, at least.

In many parts of the State the administration of justice is impeded by the crowded state of the dockets. In some counties, which have even been provided with four terms of the Superior Court per annum, the criminal cases occupy more than half of the time, to the great and injurious delay of civil causes. In all such counties, I recommend the establishment of Special Criminal Courts, with general jurisdiction of all offences. Such would not only aid civil justice, but in the end prove a saving to the counties whose jails are crowded with accused persons awaiting trial, whilst costs are accumulating on the civil dockets.

Many inquiries are being made as to the disposition of our public debt. I presume it is the intention and desire of our people to provide for its liquidation at some figure as soon as the necessary taxation can be borne; but when and on what terms it can be done, you, as the immediate representatives of the people, must decide. Whilst it is certainly desirable in many respects to take this debt up and restore our credit to its ancient standard, I am far from believing that we are subject to self-reproach, or are in any way obnoxious to the sneers of those who hold claims upon us. In regard to much the greater part of those claims, there is not the slightest moral obligation resting on the conscience of any honest citizen of North Carolina. The story of the iniquities practiced upon us is an ample justification for our delay.—The most that I can say to you on this weighty matter is to recommend the appointment of a commission to negotiate with our creditors and see what terms can be obtained.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I commend the wants and wishes of our entire people to your wisdom and patriotism. I think the sunlight is breaking through the darkness. Should our Federal troubles be happily and peacefully adjusted, we might reasonably anticipate a steady improvement in our condition. With good feeling between the white and black citizens of the State, the prospect of wise legislation and just government before us, there is no reason why all classes should not go diligently to work.—With energy and prudence, there is every reason to hope that a great crop can be produced, and that all other industries of our people may be so excited that the year 1877 shall be known in history as the era of our renewed prosperity.

Very respectfull, your fellow-citizen,

Z. B. VANCE.

January 13, 1877.

This is a dangerous season, and often the fondest mother's care is no protection against Coughs and Colds and Hoarseness. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should therefore be kept in readiness. Price 25 cents.

### Kernersville Letter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—According to the promise made last week, I will try and tell the readers of the *Press* something of our Christmas doings here at Kernersville, in the Moravian Church, by "Union Star" Sunday School, Mr. J. C. Roberts, Superintendent, and Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent. Teachers, Mr. Julius Harmon, Mr. Israel Kerner and Dr. Cornelius Kerner.

*Lady Teachers*—Mrs. Dr. E. Kerner, Mrs. Lizzie Kerner, Mrs. Ventries and Mrs. Dr. Lindsay, Mrs. E. P. Rights; Chorister, Miss Floy Rights, Organist.

"Union Star" Sunday School was organized in the year 1827, by Rev. Gottlieb Shober, the first President of the Stokes County Sunday School Union, at a school house about a mile from town, called Rocky Mount. Conrad Kreiser, Van N. Zevely and John Vogler, from Salem, used to visit and address the school from time to time, for a number of years; and John F. Kerner, acting as Secretary for a long time. In the course of years it was removed to town and kept in the Methodist Church, with the understanding that it should continue to be a Union School. It likewise had a good "Union Library," furnished whole or in part by Rev. G. Shober. This library, however, has been made way with by somebody, at least it cannot now be found.

For a number of years past the school has been in a prosperous condition under the supervision of the present, efficient Superintendent, till last summer, when our Methodist friends preferred to organize a school of their own, the Superintendent of which is appointed by the Conference. This of course broke up the "Union" feature there, and the request was made for the privilege to remove the school to the Moravian Church, which was granted, and it has increased in numbers since its removal. But owing to the bad weather the exercises did not come off till on Thursday night after Christmas. Quite a series of preparations had been made, the Church having been tastefully decorated with festoons of evergreens spanned by an arch with a cross beneath and a pine tree on each side, the latter being laden with gifts for the children; but the chief attraction was the fountain and its surroundings. This was a new feature here, and was constructed by our townsman, Mr. Julius Harmon, and the combination was such that the whole arrangement had a pretty effect and seemed to give general satisfaction.

The singing too, was an improvement on former years, and all engaged in this department entered into it with a commendable zest. The opening was an essay, by Mr. Joseph Kerner, Jun., "What children think of Christmas." Then came a review of the lessons of the past year by a number of the classes, a declamation by Mr. Robt B. Kerner. An Acrostic Exercise, "Consider the Lilies," by twenty-two young ladies, the answer being on the arch above, "Solomon was not arrayed like these." Another interesting feature was an extract from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Hopeful and Christian crossing the river, and entrance into the celestial city, by four ladies, Misses Ella Kerner, Lou Lindsay, Cornelia Whicker and Floy Rights. This was well rendered. At one time during the exercises, sixteen little boys and girls went out of the church into the vestry-room, and we wondered what it meant, as there was nothing to indicate it on the Programme. Presently it was announced that the *pound bearers* were coming; but what the pound bearers were we were at a loss to know, when a boy made his appearance with an empty basket and stood beside the pastor of the Moravian Church,—who thought what next,—when in came the little folks, one by one, each bringing a pound of something as a present for him, and after making their little speech, dropping it in the basket and retiring. The last that came was little Jimmy Kerner,—a very small boy he is,—and instead of a pound he brought the *biggest* turn of all, a peck of apples. It was, of course, a surprise to the pastor, but was duly acknowledged, and we hope will be correspondingly appreciated.

The time having come for closing up, the Superintendent remarked that he had still a few words to say, as they were now about through, when some one asked him to wait a bit, there was something still to be attended to. He looked at the programme in his hand, in a puzzled way, and finally sat down, when a little girl, Cora Hendricks, came forward bearing a box which she said she found under the Christmas tree, and was satisfied that "*Old Santa*" had left it there for her or somebody else; but then it was all tied up with strings, and they were so strong she could not break them, and tied in hard knots that she could not untie them; and it was a long time before she could get a knife to cut them and get the lid off, when it was found to contain two beautiful vases and a card for J. C. Roberts. She accordingly presented them in due form, when up stepped another little girl, Tilly Harmon, with a china cup and saucer, begging the worthy Superintendent to accept it in connection with the vases, as a token of love on the part of the teachers and scholars of "Union Star" Sunday School. The Superintendent confessed the surprise and the pleasure afforded him, in acknowledging this unexpected expression of regard on the part of the school, and that it should be a new incentive to prompt him to labor in the future as he had done in the past, to promote its best interests.

And now came the *finale*, in the distribution of the gifts upon the well laden trees, and there seemed to be a supply ample for all; and although the whole service had occupied several hours, there seemed to be no hurry in getting away; and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the roads, quite a number of persons from the country were present, and the church was well filled.

On the last night of the year, we kept the usual watch night services. Sleigh riding is getting quite in fashion, and your correspondent made the trip in one from Kernersville to Salem and back the other day.

The free school kept by Mrs. E. B. and Miss F. E. Rights, is very full at this time, so much so that they have scarcely house room; quite a number that went to the Academy last session are going to this free school now, and they say they can learn something, so it must be of some account. When closing up for the Christmas holidays they had a quantity of wood prepared and carried into the house,—enough to do for a week or two; when they went back it was nearly all gone; some one had drawn the staple at the door, and no doubt enjoyed good Christmas fires at their expense. C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., Jan. 12, 1877.

### State Legislature.

[Compiled from the Raleigh Papers.]

In SENATE, Monday, Jan. 8, Mr. Caho introduced a bill to establish a system of Courts in the several counties of the State.

A bill was introduced to regulate the terms of the Superior Courts of the 9th Judicial District. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Wilson, a bill to amend the charters of the towns of Winston and Salem Corporations.

The bond-swapping bill was discussed to adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Geffroy introduced a bill entitled an act concerning the Supreme Court, which provides for the holding of three terms of the Supreme Court each year, two at Raleigh and one at some other point.

Mr. Fennell, introduced a bill for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which provides for a State appropriation of $5,000 to be made for the years 1877–'78.

Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, in response to resolution of inquiry as to the expenditures of his department, submitted a lengthy report.

In SENATE, Tuesday, by request, Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution requesting Congress to take the necessary steps to have a final settlement of the accounts of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina with the United States Government. Also asking for such appropriations for the establishment of educational and industrial schools as have been made for other Indian tribes. Propositions and Grievances.

Numerous bills and resolutions were introduced and referred.

The special order being the bill to allow mechanics 60 days in which to fill liens was recomitted to the Judiciary committee.

HOUSE.—Mr. McLean: A bill to protect the people of the State from incompetent and ignorant physicians. Committee on Education.

By Mr. McCubbins: A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within a mile and a half of Shady, Elbaville, and Fulton churches, Davie county. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Senate bill for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors was taken up as the special order of the hour and passed.

The petition from the colored citizens of Nash county, asking the Legislature to recommend a feasible plan for the early colonization of their race somewhere within the limits of the United States, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Braswell, was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

In SENATE, Wednesday, the State Treasurer sent in a communication in response to a request of the Legislature to furnish that body with information as to the amount paid sheriffs for making election returns, which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Capt. W. J. Wilson was elected Engrossing Clerk.

Other business of not much interest to our readers, including the Legislature's favorite subject of changing the times of holding Courts was transacted.

HOUSE.—The bill to amend sections 4 and 10, chapter 83, Battle's Revisal, was [a bill preventing the hauling of seines in any navigable river or creek between the hours of noon on Saturday and sunrise on Monday of each week, and also prevents the waters being beat for the purpose of driving fish into seines between the aforesaid hours,] was taken up.

The bill passed its second reading. Under a suspension of the rules the bill came up on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. McLean the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday next at 12 m.

The resolution requesting the State Geologist to furnish the members of the General Assembly with copies of the Geological Survey of the State was taken up and adopted.

The special order, being the bill for the incorporation of Co-operative Building, Loan, Saving and Trust Associations, was taken up and referred to the Judiciary committee.

In SENATE, Thursday, Mr. Troy from the joint committee on Penal Institution to investigate the management of the penitentiary, submitted a report with accompanying documents.

On motion of Mr. Robinson the report and accompanying documents were sent to the House with a proposition to print.

Bill to incorporate the Board of Provincial Elders of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, or Unitas Fratrum, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed, and sent to the House.

Bill to incorporate the Winston Baptist Church, of Winston passed its second reading, and under a suspension of the rules was put upon its third reading and passed. Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

Bill to incorporate the Rutherford and Spartanburg Rail Road passed third reading, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

Bill for the improvement and reclamation of certain swamp lands in Onslow county. [Proposes to give to the New River Canal Company one half of the swamps for draining all.] Postponed, and made special order for Monday.

Resolution in reference to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad. [Raises a joint committee to ascertain if the Richmond & Danville Railroad have given sufficient security for the payment of the lease money.] Adopted.

HOUSE.—By Mr. Vaughan: A bill to provide a fund for the payment of jurors in the several counties in the State. Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Hughes: A bill for the encouragement of sheep husbandry. Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Pinnix: A bill to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act. Referred to the Judiciary committee and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Purnell: A bill to authorize every township of the State, having a city of 5,000 inhabitants and more within its limits, to levy taxes for the support of graded schools. Committee on Education.

By Mr. Richardson: A resolution to authorize the Public Treasurer to make a demand upon the Receiver for the construction bond-holders of the N. C. R. R., for the interest on the construction bonds of said Railroad owned by the State. Committee on Finance.

The bill to make it a misdemeanor to carry concealed deadly weapons was taken up and passed its second and third readings.

The bill for the benefit of the tax-payers of Forsyth county was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

The bill for the protection of legal notices was taken up. Substitute of the Judiciary committee adopted. [Bill punishes the tearing down of legal notices posted in public places.] The bill passed its second reading.

The bill in relation to the larceny of money was taken up and passed its second reading.

In SENATE, Friday, Mr. Troy, from the select committee to investigate the affairs of the Western North Carolina Railroad, submitted a report. [Find the work progressing tolerably well, but that the convicts are not properly managed, and that the labor is thus not made as useful as it might be. They find it the worst governed railroad in the country; and that it has been run by the present commissioners as a personal charity. The report recommends an appropriation to buy iron for the railroad and suggests that steel rails be laid on the new portion. The committee think that by proper management of the work and convicts, the road can be finished to Asheville by the 1st of January, 1878. The committee also submitted a number of valuable propositions in connection with the management and operation of the road.] On motion of Mr. Graham, the report, with accompanying documents, was ordered to be sent to the House with a proposition to print.

Bill to provide for the working of the public roads of the State was, upon motion of Mr. Nicholson, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to extend the charters of the bank of Raleigh and the bank of Durham, came up on its second reading and passed, and under a suspension of the rules passed also its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

HOUSE.—Mr. King presented a bill to authorize the authorities of Stokes, Forsyth and Davidson counties to farm out convicts. Propositions and Grievances.

Bill for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum was taken up. [Appropriates $6,000.]

The bill was laid on the table.

The bill to punish the tearing down of legal notices posted in public places was taken up.

A substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee was adopted and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the vote by which the bill to protect the people from incompetent physicians failed to pass its second reading was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Ransom, the bill was referred to a select committee of four.

The bill in relation to the larceny of money was taken up.

[The specific character of the money stolen not to be proven.]

The bill passed its third reading.

Senate resolution instructing the State Geologist to furnish the General Assembly with all statistics relative to the formation of a Department of Agriculture, was taken up.

In SENATE, Saturday, a bill was introduced in relation to the employment of laborers and the working of public roads. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A communication was received from His Excellency, the Governor, announcing that he had appointed as trustees for the North Carolina Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind and asking the confirmation of the Senate, R. S. Tucker, J. J. Litchford, Seaton Gales, T. D. Hogg, J. R. Williams, C. D. Heartt, and J. M. Betts.

The Senate then, upon motion of Mr. Robinson, went into executive session and confirmed the appointments.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced making it a misdemeanor to cut and carry off timber from another's land; a bill to repeal the usury law; a bill to provide for the prosecution of the work on the Western N. C. Insane Asylum—all referred to appropriate Committees.

On motion of Mr. King, the bill to authorize the commissioners of Forsyth, Stokes and Davidson counties to farm out convicts, was taken up.

The bill was amended by including several other counties, and finally every county in the State, when Mr. Swain moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. C. A. FOGLE, N. G. ED. FULP, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.

C. A. FOGLE, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. W. G. BAHNSON, C. C. JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS. Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month.

H. T. BAHNSON, High Priest.
C. S. HAUSER, Secretary.

SALEM LODGE, No. 289, A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting (in same hall as Oddfellows) 1st Thursday night in each month.

E. A. EBERT, Sec'y. W. G. BAHNSON, W. M.

### POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, a. m., to 6, p. m., during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 6, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 8 35, p. m.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Saurattown: Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 30, a. m.—due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FELTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbaville; closes every Friday at 6.30, a.m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Friday at 6½ a. m., due every Saturday by 2, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THE beautiful snow has nearly disappeared.

IN the neighboring village of Waughtown, quilting parties seem to be all the go just now.

Several cases of Pneumonia have appeared in this vicinity, but they seem to yield readily to proper treatment.

FLOCKS of wild pigeons were seen passing over town in a Southerly direction on Monday.

JIM MORRIS, a young colored man, well known in this place, died on Thursday last.

Mr. ROB. CHURCH has closed his bar-room and grocery near Waughtown.

THE CREEK below town was past fording for several days, owing to the recent thaw.

THE DOOR of Alex. Gates' barber shop, in Winston, is graced with a newly painted sign.

A NUMBER of our citizens have lost all their Irish potatoes by freezing during the late cold spell of weather.

THE WEATHER has moderated considerably. The ladies are already thinking of Spring hats and shawls.

Mrs. DOUTHIT'S Millinery Store has been improved with a neat and tasty sign upon the glass front.

CONSIDERABLE quantities of Hay and Wood have found a ready market in town for the past weeks.

OUR Kernersville correspondent favors us with another of his highly interesting communications this week. See another column.

ALL bee-keepers would do well to examining their hives, many having been frozen out and feeding of others becoming absolutely necessary for preservation.

SEVERAL arrests were made Monday for obsene conduct a tthe neighboring bar-rooms, west of town, but not having sufficient evidence to convict, the parties were released.

A BALD EAGLE KILLED.—We are informed by Mr. Samuel Reed of Broadbay township, that Mr. Andrew Hine of that vicinity killed a Bald Eagle on last Monday measuring 7 feet across the wings from tip to tip.

LOST.—Between the Moravian Church and the residence of Mr. Edwin Minung on Main Street, a beautiful pink silk ribbon. A suitable reward will be given the finder by leaving the ribbon at the Bookstore.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, some unknown person whilst passing the barber-shop of Anderson Wood, threw a stone against the glass door, shivering the window panes and several bottles of his hair application. No arrests as yet.

A LETTER from Wytheville, Va., informs us that the weather in that vicinity has also been very severe, snow falling to the depth of 32 inches and remaining upon the ground for upwards of 8 weeks.

A BARBER SHOP in the lower portion of town is needed, and one who would establish himself exclusively for white customers, we believe would receive a liberal share of patronage.

DAVIDSON HIGH SCHOOL opened on Tuesday, 2nd inst.

Bethany High School opened on the 2nd inst.

We hope the Spring sessions of both Schools will be well attended.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY Anniversary Love-Feast will be held next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. All persons friendly to the cause are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken up at the close of the service.

Mr. C. E. CRIST wishes to announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, that he is the authorized Agent for Frank Leslie's publications. All those desiring the publications of this well known house, would find it to their interest to call upon the above named agent.

AT THE FAIR, held for the benefit of the poor in this vicinity, on Friday evening last, over sixty dollars were realized and the ladies were much gratified at the liberal patronage. Our Cornet Band enlivened the occasion with music.

Mr. FRANK NADING, a well known citizen of this county, died suddenly, on Thursday night last, of disease of the heart. The deceased was in town on the same day (Thursday) and seemed as well as usual.

PARALYZED.—We regret to learn from the Mt. Airy *Watchman*, that our friend, John Banner, Esq., was struck with paralysis on Tuesday night of last week. Mr. Banner is among the oldest citizens of Surry County, being upwards of 75 years of age. Hope he may recover.

LIST YOUR PURCHASES.—Merchants, traders and all others, required by Law to pay a privilege Tax, are requested by the Register of Deeds of Forsyth, to hand in to him as soon as possible, a sworn statement of the amount of their purchases for the six months' ending January 1st, 1877.

D. P. MAST.

No. 2-2t

WE are informed that the health of Hon. I. G. Lash is not much improved, being still confined to his bed.

MRS. SCHOTT is also very feeble, suffering with consumption.

Mr. ABRAHAM STEINER, one of our oldest citizen, is confined to his bed.

Mr. HENRY SCHAFFNER, also one of our oldest citizens, has for some time been confined to his bed.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Wood, of the Methodist Church, held service in Winston on Saturday and Sunday last.

Rev. Mr. Bynum, of the Episcopal Church, preached an excellent sermon in the Court House last Sabbath.

Rev. Mr. Wiley filled the pulpit of the Moravian Church, in Salem, in the morning service, Sunday.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Moravian Church, known as EDEN, some three miles below town, was consecrated last Sunday, Rt. Rev. E. A. DeSeweinitz conducting the services; Rev. M. E. Grunert preached the sermon, and Revs. R. P. Linebaugh and D. Z. Smith otherwise assisted in the interesting ceremonies. The church was well filled with an attentive congregation.

Rev. Mr. Smith conducted a prayer-meeting at night.

THE GOOSE BONE.—At the request of some of our subscribers, we give the following information about the Goose Bone.

The Goose Bone predictions are mostly noticed and more closely watched in Kentucky than elsewhere. The following directions will enable anyone who has a last Spring's goose bone to see for themselves:

"Take the breast-bone of a last Spring's goose, (none other will do,) for the prophecy does not extend beyond the year in which the goose was hatched. It must be divided into three different parts which represent three divisions of winter. The breast-bone of the goose is translucent, but at places has cloud-like blots upon it. These blots denote cold weather."

We have examined a goose bone in the possession of Mr. C. A. Winkler, of this place, and its blots are dark and continuous for the latter part of December and the first part of January. Then there is a light or transparent spot, followed by dark spots for the last of January, and during the early part of February. After which the bone is transparent, indicating fine weather.

A citizen of this county has preserved a bone for six years past, and found it wonderfully correct.

In Kentucky one family has as many as fifty of these little prophets laid away.

### Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on, when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, and S. H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

### MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by Chas. Pope, Esq., Mr. E. E. KROUSE to Miss PAULINA WEAR.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Winston, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, by Elder R. W. Hill, SAILES BLACKBURN, Esq., of Germanton, to Miss LULA NELSON.

In Yadkinville, N. C., Dec. 19th, 1876, by Rev. R. M. Brown, Dr. W. A. MARLER, to Miss SARAH M. PHILIPS. All of Yadkinville.

### DIED,

About the 10th of December, 1876, in Johnson county, Missouri, DANIEL SPAINHOWER, in his 96th year.

Mr. Spainhower was a native of Stokes county, and moved to Missouri in 1838. The deceased has many relatives and friends in Stokes and Forsyth counties.

### Report of the condition of the First National Bank, at Salem, N. C., at close of business, Dec. 22nd, 1876.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts, | $200,573 80 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, | 150,000 00 |
| Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, | 25,265 00 |
| Due from approved reserve agents, | 9,575 10 |
| Due from other National Banks, | 24,302 22 |
| Real Estate, furniture and fixtures, | 450 00 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid, | 814 70 |
| Checks and other Cash items, | 2,564 16 |
| Bills of other Banks, | 348 00 |
| Fractional Currency, (including nickels,) | 341 30 |
| Specie, (including gold treasury certificates) | 8,000 00 |
| Legal Tender Notes, | 48,000 00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation,) | 6,750 00 |
| Total, | $476,884 28 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in, | $150,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund, | 31,000 00 |
| Undivided profits, | 17,626 91 |
| National Bank Notes outstanding, | 135,000 00 |
| Individual Deposits subject to check, | 54,298 15 |
| Time certificates of deposit, | 88,959 22 |
| Total, | $476,884 28 |

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH.

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of Jan., 1877.

C. L. RIGHTS, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
I. G. LASH,
E. BELO,
J. W. HUNTER. } Directors.

**Mr. J. E. MICKEY** has the largest stock of **Cooking and Heating Stoves** ever brought to this market. **Stove Pipe, Stove Fixtures, Tin Wares, Wagons, Leather, &c.,** at the

**BIG COFFEE POT.**

**Mrs. J. E. MICKEY** has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a fine stock of **Millinery Goods** and **Notions.**

☞ *NEW CALICOES, JEANS, WATER-PROOF GOODS—SHOES and BOOTS,*—Just received at *WOMMACK & CO'S.*

## Scribner's Monthly.

**An Unrivalled Literary Magazine.**

When SCRIBNER issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that SCRIBNER has touched high water-mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the *ultima thule* of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated) by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

**FOREIGN TRAVEL,**

we have "A Winter on the Nile" by Gen. McClellan; "Saunterings About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

**NICHOLAS MINTURN,**

By Dr. HOLLAND, the Editor,

whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "*tied to a woman's apron-strings*," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world, to drift on the current of life, with a fortune, but without a purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science" by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

**HOME LIFE AND TRAVEL,**

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well known specialists.

Mr. Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Leaf Factory" in the November number, "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha'penny a Week for the Child," etc.

A richly illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different subject. The subject of

**Household and Home Decoration**

will have a prominent place, whilst the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of shorter stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one.

The editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters on literary matters, from London, by Mr. Wellford.

The pages of the magazine will be open, as heretofore, so far as limited space will permit, to the discussion of all themes affecting the social and religious life of the world, and especially to the freshest thoughts of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country.

We mean to make the magazine sweeter and purer, higher and nobler, more genial and generous in all its utterances and influences, and a more welcome visitor than ever before in homes of refinement and culture.

**FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR $4.**

SCRIBNER for December is now ready, and which contains the opening chapters of "Nicholas Minturn," will be read with eager curiosity and interest. Perhaps no more readable number of this magazine has yet been issued. The three numbers of SCRIBNER for August, September, and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it), and whose subscription begins with the present volume, i. e., with the November number.

Subscription price, $4 a year—35 cents a number. Special terms on bound volumes. Subscribe with the nearest bookseller, or send check or P. O. Money order to SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, N.Y.

## J. & P. Coats' Thread.

**Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen.**

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

**PATTERSON & CO.**

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

PAPER. A fresh supply of Box paper, of all grades, cheaper than ever at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

$2500 A YEAR, AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing **150** *DISTINCT* **BOOKS** wanted everywhere. THE BIGGEST THING EVER TRIED. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable ILLUSTRATED AIDS and SUPERB BINDINGS. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKORY, Augusta, Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10cts., post-paid. L. JONES & Co, Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $90 a month and travelling expenses paid. Gen. Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**The Little Rock and Fort Smith RAILWAY**

—HAS—

**FOR SALE**

Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine-Lands, Coal Lands, Wood Lands, some Prairie Lands, Uplands, and Bottom Lands, on **terms to suit the Purchaser. Six per Cent** interest on deferred payments. **Ten per cent** discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and phamphlets, apply to **W. D. SLACK,** Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland Me.

## THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY E. A. WOMMACK & CO. SALEM, N. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| BACON AND LARD: | |
| Western Sides, | 11 to 12 |
| Country, | 12½ to 14 |
| Shoulders, | 11 to 12½ |
| Hams, | 15 to 18 |
| Lard, | 12 to 15 |
| GRAIN: | |
| Corn, | 60 to 65 |
| Wheat, | $1 10 to 1 20 |
| Oats, | 50 to 60 |
| Flour (per 100 lbs.) | 2 50 to 3 00 |
| Meal, " " " | 2 00 to 2 25 |
| Chops, " " " | 1 50 to 1 75 |
| Rice, Carolina, | 10 to 12 |
| Flax Seed (per bushel,) | 125 to 0 00 |
| PRODUCE: | |
| Apples, green, | 0 50 to 0 00 |
| Eggs, | 12 to 15 |
| Butter, | 20 to 25 |
| Feathers, | 50 to 60 |
| Beeswax, | 25 to 30 |
| Potatoes, Sweet, | 00 to 0 50 |
| " Irish, | 40 to 50 |
| Hay, | 40 to 50 |
| GROCERIES: | |
| Coffee, | 25 to 30 |
| Sugar, | 10 to 12½ |
| Molasses, dark, | 30 to 40 |
| " syrup, | 60 to 85 |
| Salt, coarse, (per sack) | 1 40 to 1 50 |
| " fine, dairy " | 2 15 to 2 20 |
| Soda, English, | 9½ to 10 |
| Black Pepper, sifted, | 30 to 40 |
| Alspice, | 30 to 40 |
| Cheese, old country, | 18 to 20 |
| Candy, in box, | 13 to 15½ |
| Higgins' Soap, per bar, | 8½ to 10 |
| Armstrongs' Soap, per bar, | 7 to 10 |
| OILS: | |
| Lamp Oil, | 40 to 50 |
| Linseed, | 1 15 to 1 25 |
| Sweet, | 1 25 to 0 00 |
| Castor, | 0 00 to 0 00 |
| Machine, | 1 25 to 3 00 |
| NAILS AND IRON: | |
| Old Dominion, 10d, | 3 65 |
| " " 8d, | 3 90 |
| " " 6d, | 4 15 |
| " " 4d, | 4 40 |
| Hammered iron, | 5½ to 6 |
| Moulds, | 6 to 6½ |
| Tire, | 3½ to 4 |
| LEATHER AND HIDES: | |
| Sole, | 26½ to 30 |
| Upper, | 40 to 75 |
| Harness, | 37 to 40 |
| Hides, dry, | 8 to 10 |
| " green, | 5 |
| LUMBER AND SHINGLES: | |
| Heart Pine Lumber, | 1 50 |
| Ordinary " | 1 25 |
| Long Leaf Pine Shingles, | 4 50 to 5 00 |
| Hoop Poles, | 3 to 4 |
| YARNS AND SHEETINGS: | |
| Fries' Yarns, | 95 to 1 00 |
| " Sheeling, A | 8 |
| " " B | 7½ |
| " Cotton Batting per dozen, | 2 25 |

CHARLOTTE, JAN. 12.—Flour, 3 25 a 3 50; Wheat, 1 30 a 1 40; Apple Brandy, 1 75 a 2 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 10.—Bacon, 13 a 14; Flour, 4 a 6; Corn, 65 a 70; Wheat, 1 50; Oats, 50 a 55; Lard, 13; Brandy, 2 00; Whisky, 1 50 a 1 70.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15.—Gold, 1064; Flour, 6 10 a 7 25; Wheat, 1 55; Corn, 60 a 62½.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 15.—Flour, 5 00 a 5 50; Wheat, 1 50 a 1 60; Corn, 55 a 58; Bacon, 8 a 10; Lard, 10 a 12; Oats, 40 a 41; Butter, 18 a 20.

### WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Common, | $ 5 00 to 8 50 |
| Good working, | 8 50 to 11 00 |
| Bright medium smokers, | 8 00 to 10 00 |
| Fancy smokers, | 10 00 to 18 00 |

LEAF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Common, | $ 6 00 to 10 00 |
| Good, | 10 00 to 12 00 |
| Medium wrappers, | 12 00 to 17 00 |
| Yellow do. | 20 00 to 30 00 |
| Fancy do. | 35 00 to 50 00 |
| Mahogany medium, | 16 00 to 25 00 |
| do. good, | 30 00 to 40 00 |

**THE WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.**

RECEIVED THE

HIGHEST AWARD

AT THE

**CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,**

AMEDAL AND DIPLOMA, FOR THE BEST

**Family Sewing Machine**

ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF WORK.

**101,616, Sold this Year 1876.**

Price $50 CASH, and all attachments free. Agents Wanted in every County.

**A. M. JONES,**
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,
Salem, N. C.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM for sale, known as "SUNNY SIDE," formerly owned by E. A. Vogler. It contains about 80 acres, is well improved by good buildings, has good timber and an excellent orchard of apple and peach trees, just of good bearing age.

Lying within one mile of Salem, it offers all the advantages of easy access to the schools and to the markets.

For further particulars and terms, apply to

M. H. CORNELL, on the premises.
or H. W. FRIES, Salem, N. C.

Dec. 21, 1876.-51.

## Grape Vines & Peach Trees.

I have on hand a lot of Grape Vines one and two years old, well rooted, of the best varieties, cultivated in this country. Also some thirty varieties of the best improved peaches, which will mature commencing about the 10th of June and continue until the first of October, all of which I will sell very low for cash.

My address is Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C.
My Vineyard and Nurseries are Arcade Arbor, six miles East of Salem.

Nov. 16—46.-2m. R. F. LINVILLE.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SHAWLS and other HEAVY WINTER GOODS which will be offered regardless of profit during the next FEW WEEKS, before taking our inventory. Parties looking out for GOOD GOODS, at low prices, will do well by giving me a call.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 28, 1876.

THE BOOK & STATIONERY BUSINESS OF

E. J. HALE & SON,

17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,

Will not be interrupted by the removal of Mr. P. M. Hale to Raleigh. Orders from prompt customers solicited, and promptly filled at lowest market rates. Oct. 1876—one 3m.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

## Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

**MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.**

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

**FINEST STYLE!**

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warranted. Address

**LEAK & WILSON,**

June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

A NEW STOCK OF

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.**

FALL AND WINTER 1876-'77.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to ease her friends and the public in future.

Salem, N. C., October 15th, 1876.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE, WINSTON, N. C.

**SAMUEL H. SMITH,**

**DRUGGIST,**

**One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,**

**WINSTON, N. C.**

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

**Pure Drugs, Medicines,**

**Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,**

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

**Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,**

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed, I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE, WINSTON, N. C.

**FARMER'S HEADQUARSTER**

**THE OLD RELIABLE**

## BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

**Defy Competition and all Combinations**

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

**Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.**

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

**Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.**

Your Friends, Truly,
**T. J. BROWN & CO.**

Nov. 18, 1875.

**BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.**

JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GLASS-WARE, selected from the stock which received the highest award at the

**CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION**
AT PHILADELPHIA.

**CLEMENS RASCH, Manufacturer,**
Ulrichsthal and Meistersdorf,
Bohemia.

These goods together with some other Fancy Wares and LADIES FINE WORK BASKETS, &c., will be kept on sale at my residence 2 doors below the Bank, Main Street, Salem, N. C.

The public is cordially invited to call and examine.

J. L. FULKERSON.

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STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW MILLS AND GRIST MILLS
MILL GEARING MADE
WITH OR WITHOUT PATTERNS
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
THE UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,

**INKS** 5, 10, 50, 75 cent Inks at the *SALEM BOOKSTORE.*

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S

**LAND.**

Any one having land for sale in Forsyth or the adjoining counties would do well to correspond with the undersigned. State particulars as to location, nature of wood-growths, &c., and whether the land contains mica.

JOHN HENRY BONER, *Land Agent,*
No. 9, H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session, for an act to incorporate the Board of Provincial Elders of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, or Unitas Fratrum.

**A VALUABLE BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!**

For Sale CHEAP at the Salem BOOK STORE.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

# Poetry.

### John Jenkin's Sermon.

The minister said last night, says he,
"Don't be afraid o' givin';
If your life ain't nothin' to other folks,
Why what's the use o' livin?"
And that's what I say to wife, says I,
There's Brown the mis'rable sinner,
He'd sooner a beggar would starve than give
A cent towards buyin' a dinner.

I tell you our minister's prime, he is,
But I couldn't quite determine,
When I heard him a givin' it right and left,
Just who was hit by this sermon;
Of course there couldn't be no mistake
When he talked of long-winded prayin'
For Peters and Johnson they sot and scowled
At every word he was sayin.'

And the minister he went on to say,
"There's various kinds o' cheatin',
And religion's as good for every day
As it is to bring to meetin.'
I don't think much of a man that gives
The Lord Amens at my preachin,'
And spends his time the followin' week
In cheatin' and over-reachin'."

I guess that dose was bitter enough
For a man like Jones to swaller;
But I notice he didn't open his mouth,
Not once, after that, to holler.
Hurrah! says I, for the minister!
Of course I said it quiet--
Give us some more of this open talk
It's very refreshin' diet.

Just then the minister says, says he,
"And now I've come to the fellers
Who've lost this shower by usin' their
friends
As sort of moral umbrellas.
"Go home," he says, "and find your faults,
Instead of huntin' your brothers';
"Go home," says he, "and wear the coats
You've tried to fit for others."

My wife she nudged and Brown he winked,
And there was lots o' smilin',
And lots o' lookin' at our pew;
It set my blood a bilin'.
Says I to myself, our minister
Is gettin' a little bitter;
I'll tell him when meetin's out, that I,
Ain't at all that kind of a critter.

# Humorous.

The case that nobody cares to take—dis-ease.

The man who waxes strong every day—the shoe-maker.

Why does a sailor know there is a man in the moon?—Because he has been to sea.

'Capital weather, Mr. Jones, capital weather. My wife's got such a cold that she can't speak. I like such weather as this.'

'Why didn't you put on a clean collar before you left home?' called out an impertinent young fop to an omnibus driver. 'Because your mother had not sent home my washing,' was the reply.

'Can you work miracles?' asked Mr. Skeptic, at a camp-meeting. The brethren kicked him off the grounds was the reply: 'We can cast out devils.'

'John, asked a doctor of the apothecary's boy, did Mrs. Green get the medicine I ordered,' I guess so, replied John, 'for I saw crape on the door knob this morning.

'Mamma,' said a thoughtful youngster the other day, 'how old shall I be next birthday?' 'Six, my son, if you live.' 'Well, suppose I don't live, can't I go right on having birthdays like George Washington?'

There was once a farmer who was noted as a speaker or exhorter in meetings, on which occasions he was prone to tell how great a sinner he was. It was all very well until winding up a long, deprecatory harangue, a neighbor got up and endorsed every word that Mr. Jones had said of himself. As he sat down, Jones hissed out in a loud whisper: 'You infernal rascal, just wait till arter meetin' and I'll settle with you?'

President Grant has been telling Senator Gordon this story, which is not the worse for having been told before: 'When the three Commissioners met us at Fortress Monroe, Mr. Alex. H. Stephens came swaddled up from top to toe in an enormous overcoat. Lincoln called me aside as Stephens was disrobing, and observed, 'Grant, what does that performance of Stephen's remind you of?' I answered, 'Mr. President, I do not know. But of what does it remind you?' With one of his queer winks, Lincoln said: 'It reminds me of the biggest shucks off the smallest ear I ever saw in my life.''

### Easy Fortune-Telling.

It doesn't require any astrologer, no medium or gipsy with a dirty pack of cards. It is very simple, lies in a nut shell, and can be expressed in a very few words. The plan is this: If a girl expresses a fondness for majestic men with large whiskers, make up your mind she will marry a very small man with none. If she declares that 'mind' is all she looks for, expect to see her stand before the altar with a very pretty fellow, who has just sense enough to tie a cravat bow. If, on the contrary, she declares she must have a handsome husband, look about for the plainest person in the circle of her acquaintance, and declare 'that is the man,' for it will be. Men are almost as bad. The gentleman who desires a wife with a mind and mission marries a lisping lady, who screams at the sight of a mouse, and hides her face when she hears a sudden knock at the door. And the gentleman who dreaded anything like strong-mindedness exults in the fact that his wife is the very thing he detested. If a girl says of one, 'Mary him! I'd rather did!' look upon the affair as settled, and expect cards to the wedding of these two people. If a man remarks of a lady, 'Not my style at all,' await patiently the appearance of his name in the matrimonial column in connection with that lady's. And if any two people declare themselves 'friends and nothing more,' you may know what will come next.

# Agricultural.

### Wastes on the Farm.

The greatest wastes on the farm is in the not using of our brain; the greatest, because at the bottom of all other wastes. A little thinking often saves much labor. After accomplishing any piece of work, the most of us can look back and see how we could have improved on it if we had but thought. As we review our crops of this year we see how they could have been easily increased had we only thought. The ditch we dug through our meadows was not done in the most economical way. We dug too deeply at first, and did not allow for the settling of the land; hence a waste of labor. We omitted buying an implement that would have saved nearly its cost in this one year's use, until we have spent much in trying to accomplish our work without it. Here is another waste. We carry a water-pipe too near the surface to save the expense of digging a trench of safe depth and the winter's frost necessitates the replacement of the pipe and an additional digging. Certainly a waste here. We allowed the weeds to grow on one piece of the land, not thinking to what proportion they would grow by the time the crops were too far advanced to admit the hoe. A waste here which might have been obviated. And so on wastes little and big everywhere, all arising from our not thinking sufficiently—waste, because not necessary and easily obviated. We omit the ordinary wastes from neglect, from laziness, from want of appreciation for cleanliness and thoroughness—the wastes from our stock, from our manure heap, from our household. Verily a little thought will save to the farmer much; and the saving through this means, even on a small farm, will represent the interest on a considerable capital. The wastes arising from ignorance can very readily be diminished, and are in large part inexcusable; those arising from carelessness are not deserving of sympathy. The farmer as well as the business man must use business principles to secure the largest success, and the one should be as careful of the outgoes as the other.—*Scientific Farmer.*

### Cure for Distemper.

In reply to your note of this day, saying that you have been requested to publish my recipe for *murrain*, I have to say that I have never professed to have any preventive for that, but only for what we call, in the lower country, distemper—red water or billious fever. Murrain I take to be a different thing, and am not familiar with it, and though the preventive may be tried to prevent that without harm, I do not offer it for such a case. But, I know that on my plantation, the prescription I am about to give, has proved of remarkable efficacy for preventing distemper, as it has on the plantation of my friend, Dr. R. F. Taylor, in the lower end of Amelia, to whom I am indebted, and very much indebted, for it.

The recipe is as follows: One gallon of salt, half pint of saltpetre, half pint flour of sulphur, half gill of powdered copperas; mix in these proportions a good large quantity at a time, and put it where every horned beast can get it at will, and keep it there from the first of May to the first of November.

To cure, treat with boluses of sugar or drenches of molasses, administered in large quantities, say half pound of sugar or half gallon of molasses administered every two or three hours, until the animal dies or gets relieved. If relieved follow this treatment with a teaspoonful of calomel.

Yours, &c.,
FRANK C. RUFFIN.

Chesterfield County, Va.

### Fertilizers.

We have heard of women selling their last old dress to obtain money with which to purchase opium and morphine. They were so fond of opiates that they regarded it as essential for them to have them from the druggist.

We have seen men so wedded to the bottle after years of intemperance that they would not cease to be a devotee of Bacchus if a large fortune were offered to them for a life of sobriety.

We have seen our farmers buy yearly guano at $50 to $60 per ton for cotton culture, and we know that many, very many of them, on every November when pay day comes, swear annually, that they will purchase not one sack of guano *ne t* year. But that next year when they purchase *no* guano never comes.

They, like the opium eater sighing for the dreamy luxury of an opiate, must have a little guano to make their cotton crop. The framers, like the poor wretched drunkard longing for whiskey "to drown his woes," must buy a ton of guano if it takes half his year's labor to pay for the fertilizer in November.

One firm in Shelby sold this year 250 tons (31 car loads) guano to Cleaveland farmers. About 500 tons fertilizers were sold in Cleaveland county this year for cotton culture. Estimating the guano at $45 per ton as an average price, Cleaveland expends $22,500 annually for cotton fertilizers. This may appear a large sum, yet it is small when compared with other places that use guano. We ask is this a judicious, lucrative investment? Does it pay our farmers?

There is not a county in any Southern State after ten years, constant use of fertilizers that is *not now poorer* than the day it first began to buy guano. Mortgage sales of plantations and crops tell us that guano does not pay, and sad experience teaches us the same lesson.—*Shelby Banner.*

### What Happened at a Husking Bee.

There was a husking bee down near Mt. Pleasant the other night. One of the young ladies present rammed her hands into the husks and hauled out a snake as long as a whip lash and too cold to take much interest in the festivities. She fell over on her back and screamed and shrieked until she was black in the face but everybody thought she had only found a red ear, and they laughed at her while the snake got inside of her ruffle and crawled painfully and rheumatically down her back. She was understood at last, and the snake was dragged out and killed, but she says if she was to live a thousand years she couldn't scream as much as she wants too.


# S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

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AND

## HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

*Iron,*
*Nails,*
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*Blinds and Doors,*

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GET THE BEST

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## Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

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For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

## UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

**PATTERSON & CO.**

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

## FOR THE YEAR 1877,

THE OLD RELIABLE

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S

## ALMANAC,

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Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

## THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME.

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazep Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

## TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

## IMPRROVE YOUR HOMES. ORNAMENTAL PLANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varid stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

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| 20 Packets Flower Seeds, | (per mail) | $ 1 00 |
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Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues,

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March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

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# GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

## MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

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Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE**, which they are determined to sell at

## GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.

June 15th, 1876.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER Supervisor

## NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. Encourage Home Institutions.

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We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established standard fertilizers,

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
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Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

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Best novel of the season.
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**EBERT & CO.**

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.—14-tf.

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J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C, March 6, 1873.—49

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## NORTH CAROLINA State Life Insurance Company.

RALEIGH, N. C.

**Capital - - 200,000**

OFFICERS.

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|---|---|
| Hon. KEMP P. BATTLE, | President. |
| F. H. CAMERON, | Vice President. |
| W. H. HICKS, | Secretary & Treasurer. |
| DR. R. BURKE HAYWOOD, | Medical Director. |
| Dr. W. J. BOYNTER, | Assistant Medical Dir. |
| Prof. EDWARD B. SMITH, | Actuary. |
| J. B. BATCHELOR, | Attorney. |
| O. H. PERRY, | Supervising Agent. |

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Late Treasurer of North Carolina.
Hon. T. M. Holt, President State Agricultural Society.
Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Late President R. & G. R. R. Co.
Hon. John Manning, Attorney at Law.
Gen. W. R. Cox, Late Solicitor Sixth District.
Col. L. W. Humphrey, President Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.
Col. W. E. Anderson, Pres't Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
Gen. G. W. Williams, Pres't State National Bank.
Hon. A. S. McKoy, Judge Fourth District.
Capt. James A. Graham, Attorney at Law.
Maj. W. H. Cameron, Late Supt. Agencies N. A. L. Ins. Co.
J. W. Holt, Jr., Cashier Home Insurance Co.
J. B. Batchelor, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
J. C. Blake, Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Col. Walter Clark, Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Upchurch, Commission Merchant.
Hon. J. J. Davis, Member Congress Fourth District.
John Nichols, Principal Shaw Univ'ty and B. Asylum.
Col. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, Attorney at Law.
Gen. Julius Berringer, Charlotte, Attorney at Law.
Dr. R. Burke Haywood, Raleigh, Medical Director.
John D. Williams, Fayetteville, Pres't Cit. Nat. Bank.
W. D. Boushall, Wilson, President Bank of Wilson.
John W. Fries, Salem, Cotton Manufacturer.
Capt. A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, North Carolina Rail Road.

Has issued nearly 2,000 policies. Prudent economical and energetic management has made it a thoroughly successful corporation, and the leading Life Company in the State.

Issues every desirable form of Policy at as low rates as are consistent with prudence and safety.—Imposes no useless restriction upon residence or travel. Policies non-forfeitable after two or three annual payments. Has FIVE DOLLARS of ASSETS for every dollar of LIABILITIES, with which to secure Policy Holders.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Its entire assets loaned and invested in NORTH CAROLINA, to foster and encourage Home Enterprises, and to protect and assist our own people.

With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own

HOME COMPANY,

managed by some of the best and most prominent citizens of the State, and where every dollar of premium paid is invested in our own State, and among our own people?

O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.
J. W. FRIES, Agent, Salem, N. C.
Dr. V. G. THOMPSON, Agent, Winston, N. C.
Feb. 17, 1876. 7-1y

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Having received he Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.

R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Keeper.

## MEMORANDUMS in great variety at the SALEM BOOK STOR

INITIAL PAPER, in great variety the Salem Bookstore.